

## WOULD MAKE MINES PUBLIC UTILITIES

Angered because coal operators are alleged to be behind a bill to compel all public utility companies to show cause for each increase of rates they make, the Ohio utility interests will seek to have coal mines socialized in principle by declaring them public utilities. Under their proposal each coal mine, in increasing prices, would have to give notice by advertising in a newspaper and then be faced by the demand on the part of any consumer to show the necessity for the raise.

## HEALTH INSURANCE TO COME

Declared to Be Logical Step Following Adoption of Workmen's Compensation Legislation.

That compulsory health insurance will serve to relieve charity of much of its already too heavy burden, both by caring for wage earners when ill and by stimulating preventive measures, was the declaration made by Secretary John B. Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation in an address at a session of the meeting of the National Conference of Jewish Charities.

"Compulsory health insurance, including maternity benefits," he said, "is coming soon in the United States, despite the misrepresentations and active resistance of an interested opposition. It is the logical next step following workmen's compensation, which in eight years has been adopted by 41 states, 3 territories and by the United States government for its million civilian employees. What opposition there is now to health insurance laws is of the same character as that directed against workmen's compensation eight years ago—opposition that in the light of successful experience now is seen to have been wholly misguided.

"To be effective, health insurance must be compulsory," he insisted. "No other plan will work. Only by making it compulsory can it be made to cover large numbers with a maximum of benefits and a minimum of cost and reach those who are most in need of this protection. The compulsory plan is essential, too, for eliminating excessive acquisition and administrative costs and private profits."

**Plead for Light Wines and Beer.**  
Modification of the wartime prohibition law so the working man may have light wines and beer was urged by representatives of organized labor at the first of the hearings by the house judiciary committee.

Speaking as the representative of 38 miscellaneous trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, J. J. Manning said he could not conceive of intelligent and sincere men taking up the "no beer, no work" slogan, but he could conceive of their indignation at the government's refusal to let them have something they wanted that was not hurtful.

Edgar Wallace, representing the United Mine Workers, told the committee miners had found a light stimulant "with a kick in it" distinctly beneficial after laboring all day, and that in dry territory many of such people had turned to blitters and extracts.

"The majority of the best men in my organization enjoy a drink," he said, "and it does them good."

**British Solving Labor Problems.**  
Improvements in the labor situation in Great Britain since last February have amounted almost to a complete "right about," Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York said.

"The business world in Great Britain," Mr. Vanderlip said, "seems to realize that the way to prevent wholesale experiments in nationalization is to meet labor's reasonable aspirations. That there will be some great steps toward nationalization of coal mines and railroads seems probable."

**Must Quiz Alien Workers.**  
Employers of alien laborers have been notified in instructions issued by the internal revenue bureau to gather evidence from aliens who intend to make this country their home. In this case it is not necessary for the employers to withhold the income tax from wages paid the workman. Without written proof that the alien intends to stay in this country he will be regarded as a nonresident and the tax will be collected from the employer.

**South Africa to Deport "Reds."**  
As a result of the recent disturbances in Johannesburg between international socialists and returned soldiers, the South African government, F. S. Malan, the acting premier, announces, will immediately introduce a bill in parliament calling for the registration of all aliens.

It will provide also for the deportation of all persons participating in bolshevik or other dangerous propaganda.

**Trade Unions on Old Basis.**  
After a brief debate the British house of commons passed the second reading of the government bill which would restore the prewar privileges of the trade unions, which were abandoned during the war for the sake of increasing the output of labor. The labor leaders expressed their approval of the measure, saying it was a genuine effort on the part of the government to keep faith with the unions.

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## TRAINMEN END THEIR CONCLAVE

Next Convention of the Brotherhood Will Be Held at Toronto.

## LEE RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

Many Other Incumbents Also Remain in Office—General News From All Over the World of Interest to Labor.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will hold its next triennial convention in Toronto, Can. It was announced by President William G. Lee, Members of the executive board, elected, are: J. W. Rhoades, Toledo, O.; R. J. Powers, Oakland, Cal.; H. Walter Brockwell, Ontario, Can.; T. W. Donnelly, Tucson, Ariz., and J. E. Donovan of Boston, Mass.

W. G. Lee, Cleveland, was re-elected president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He had no opposition. T. R. Dodge, Cleveland, assistant president; the eight vice presidents, A. E. King, Cleveland, grand secretary-treasurer, and D. L. Cease, Cleveland, editor and manager of The Trainman, the Brotherhood's publication, also were re-elected.

## GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Laborers in Visalia, Cal., are being paid \$4 a day.

Japanese laborers receive only 28 cents a day for ten hours' work.

The government labor survey shows that there is practically no labor surplus.

London bakers are demanding a minimum wage of \$15 per week for 48 hours.

The major portion of the population at Tampa, Fla., are employed in the cigar factories there.

A Canadian association of British manufacturers has been established with branches at Toronto and Montreal.

Boston contractors have signed an agreement with 4,500 carpenters which gives the men \$1 an hour for their labor.

The National Woman's Trade Union League of America maintains a school at which women are trained in organization.

The Boston Central Labor union has started a college where workers may secure an education on any subject they desire.

Vermont's army of female workers in industrial establishments increased 33.3 per cent during the last six months of 1918.

The strikes in Santos and St. Paul, Brazil, have been settled by agreement between employers and workers. The strike situation in Rio Janeiro remains unchanged, however.

The manufacture of clothing in all forms has developed into quite an important industry in recent years throughout Australia.

Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts signed the bill requiring textile manufacturers to furnish wage specifications to their weavers.

Mexico has 15,000,000 inhabitants, of which there practically is no middle class, and all her citizens are composed mainly of wage earners.

Employment in Michigan shops and factories was given to 693,688 persons last year, an increase of 67,631 over 1917, according to the report of the state labor commissioner.

In state workshops, railways, agricultural and industrial establishments in Peru a day's work is fixed at eight hours, with no reduction in pay.

During the period of the war the artificial dye industry in Japan has gone forward very rapidly, and now there are more than 10,000 factories in operation.

Although factory products in the year ending June 30, 1917, were valued at approximately \$84,500,000, South Australia is not an industrial state, for the sawmills, smelting industries, flour and oatmeal mills and the refining of sugar account for about one-half of the amount.

A federation of all of the labor unions in the maritime industry on the Pacific coast is being formed. The new organization will include the Sailors' union of the Pacific, the masters, mates, and pilots of the Pacific coast, the marine engineers, the marine firemen, oilers and water-tenders, and the marine cooks and stewards, all together including about 70,000 members.

At a meeting members of the Chicago Bakery and Confectionery Workers' union ratified the agreement made by their officials with the heads of the big bakeries of the city, thereby ending the strike which had been in progress since late in April. The men are to receive \$3 a week increase in wages and an additional 20 cents an hour for night work.

There is great unemployment in the British Isles, present figures showing that there were on March 14, 1919, 988,619 persons receiving employment dole from the British government, including 444,277 men, 486,945 women, 26,327 boys and 31,070 girls.

The American Wringer company's plant at Woonsocket, R. I., employing 700 started on a 48-hour week, with a schedule made up for five days, thus allowing Saturday holidays. The company cotton yarn mill, employing 800, has posted notices of an eight-hour day and a 15 per cent raise, effective at once.

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## EVERY EMPLOYEE IS TO HAVE VOTE

Novel Scheme Planned in Operation of Hosiery Mills in North Carolina.

## EXPERTS AT WORK ON PLAN

Idea Is Modeled on the Plan of the United States Cabinet and Legislative Departments—Will Eliminate the Arbitrary Wage Scale.

Every employee is to have a vote in the management of the Carr Hosiery mills at Durham, N. C.

A plan of control patterned after the United States government is being formulated under the orders of General Julien S. Carr, millionaire banker, who, with his son, Julien S. Carr, Jr., controls the mills.

The employees will constitute a house of representatives, the managers, selected by the workers, will form a senate, and the owners will constitute the cabinet. Regular meetings will be held to consider the details of the management and all other matters affecting the mill community.

A body of economic experts is helping the management to prepare the way for the installation of the new plan. One of these experts is a woman.

"How will demands for wage increases be handled under the new plan?" General Carr was asked.

"The employees, managers and proprietors will decide by vote what increase, if any, is to be granted after the income of the establishment has been taken into consideration."

"Do you think there is any chance of the employees abusing the power you are about to place in their hands?"

"No," was the reply. "Our employees are as vitally concerned in the success of the business as we are. It will be our policy to submit all important questions to their consideration. For instance, if a department shows a wastage of 10 per cent, it will be suggested that the workers co-operate to reduce this and split the saving with us."

"That will be the general plan throughout. Responsibility will be distributed and the participation of the workers in this responsibility will be emphasized. We expect to make them realize that these are their mills and that where the mills succeed they will succeed."

"The plan will eliminate the arbitrary wage scale and assure the proper reward for merit."

## Will Women Hold Jobs?

The figures on unemployment in Great Britain show that the unemployment among men is increasing more rapidly than among women, which indicates that women are not being discharged from the positions they have held as rapidly as men are being discharged from the army. By an examination of the conditions in the trades in which women have worked it is plain that women are being dismissed wholesale only from those trades where they have been getting the same pay as men—for example, tramway and bus conductresses in London and Newcastle-on-Tyne, railway workers, and the women in the boot and shoe trade. The women working for less pay than the men they replaced—"bootlegging" as the English call it—are being retained. The tables are turned upon the men who advocated low wages for women—who now are being kept out of work by the women who have undercut them.

—The Suffragist.

## Labor Not Industrial Machine.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university, speaking to the Chamber of Commerce at Utica, N. Y., on "The Foundations of Prosperity," said they are public security, public order and public satisfaction.

"The time is now ripe," he proceeded, "to take up the industrial problem as part of the great human problem. So long as the industrial problem is conceived of in terms of profit alone, without regard to the effect of industrial processes and conditions upon human beings, just so long will it remain unsolved."

"When the industrial problem is approached from the human point of view one sees that its essential characteristic is the co-operation of human beings in the production of objects of value. Those who co-operate, whether with their savings or their brains, or with the work of their hands, are human beings and not machines or parts of a machine."

## Women's Wages Rise in Louisiana.

During the last five years the working women's wage in the state of Louisiana has advanced 80 per cent, says a report compiled by the New Orleans and Louisiana Industrial survey. This increase is based on the "median" wage, which is the wage at which one-half of the employees receive more and the other half less. The median wage has advanced from \$5 to \$9 a week in the period under consideration. The investigators found that the average wage being paid women workers outside of New Orleans was larger than in the city itself, and adds: "Whatever the explanation, it is significant that employers in the smaller communities of the state are finding it possible to pay wages in excess of those paid in the larger cities."

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## PLEA FOR RIGHTS OF LABOR

Argentine Catholic Congress Urges State to Allow Workers to Organize Defensively.

The first plenary session of the Catholic Labor congress, meeting at Buenos Aires, Argentina, passed a resolution entailing upon the state and the employers to recognize the right of labor to organize defensively.

The congress also recorded itself as in favor of organizations along parallel lines of employers and employees, these to act under a third superior organization to consider questions affecting both sides.

## IN FIELD OF LABOR

Bohemian glass has been famous for nearly 300 years, and more than 25,000 expert workers are now engaged in it.

The Canadian Pacific railroad has offered the use of much of its vacant land to the employees on their Midland (Can.) branch.

Civic employees and bakery salesmen's unions of Vancouver, B. C., voted against a strike in sympathy with Winnipeg strikers.

Out of an estimated total of 548,000 persons engaged in all branches of the textile trade in Austria, 420,000 are employed in three Bohemian countries.

Women form the majority of the workers in the textile trade at Lancashire, England, and also form the larger part of the trade union membership.

After a long fight the legislature of Indiana passed a workman's compensation law which provides for a \$15 weekly minimum, but does not include state insurance.

Edward T. Stotesbury, the Philadelphia banker, is an honorary member of the Machinists' union, while his wife is an honorary member of the Boilermakers' union.

More than 60 per cent of the iron and ship workers at the merchants shipyard at Bristol, Pa., are idle, pending a decision regarding the recent decrease in their wages.

The Builders' association of Cleveland, O., had agreed to give ironworkers 90 cents an hour when the decision of the war labor board giving them only 85 cents was received.

A reduction in working hours from 52 to 48 without loss of pay was announced at the plant of the General Electric company, Lynn, Mass. The plant employs about 18,000 persons.

The threatened strike of the Masons and Carpenters' union, which would have paralyzed trades of Rockford, Ill., was settled at a conference between representatives of the union and contractors.

Resolutions adopted by the New Jersey Association of Letter Carriers, that \$1,500 a year maximum salary is inadequate and that the maximum salary should be \$2,000 and the minimum \$1,500, was forwarded to the National Association of Letter Carriers.

At a meeting of high school teachers in the Central High school, Newark, N. J., it was voted to organize a teachers' union which should be associated with the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Toronto's "general strike" in sympathy with striking metal workers, ended when representatives of the various unions involved voted to accede to the request of the Metal Trades council that sympathetic strikers return to work.

The Cleveland Ladies' Garment Workers' union has appropriated \$500 as a campaign fund to bring about the Americanization of the 1,500 of their 5,000 members who are now non-citizens of the United States. "One hundred per cent" American by fall is the membership slogan.

Dispatches from Rio Janeiro announce the commencement of a textile strike. The workers are demanding an eight-hour day and an increase in wages. The dispatches say that 30,000 strikers were reported to be out and that they expected the employees in other industries to join in the movement.

The striking workmen in Biella, in the province of Piedmont, Italy, have returned to work on learning through the appearance of agitators of a bolshevik character, which, however, passed off without incident, that an anarchistic minority was endeavoring to take advantage of the general strike.

Fifteen hundred miners employed by the Northwest Improvement company, which controls several mines in the Olé Elm district of Washington, are on strike, and, according to reports, there is likelihood of others going out. The strike followed refusal of the company to continue paying the men for dumping cars, as had been done during the war.

The publishers of Buenos Aires are said to have joined in a compact never to admit another union printer to their shops. The principal newspapers have started linotype schools and are teaching prospective operators. It is asserted that the old employees on newspapers will be given their jobs again only when they resign from the printers' union.

The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in Great Britain has now dismantled its machinery.

The steel shipbuilding plant of the Standifer company, Vancouver, Wash., is closed, following a strike of 2,000 workers belonging to the Boilermakers' and other unions. The walkout is said to have been caused by the refusal of the company to reinstate a discharged union foreman. One thousand workmen remained at their jobs when the 200 unionists walked out, but the management decided not to attempt to operate the plant with the crippled force and closed the plant.

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## STAUBS THEATRE

Thursday Night, Sept. 18

Harvey D. Orr Presents The Tunes Musical Melange

## COME ALONG MARY

YOUTH BEAUTY MELODY  
A REAL SENSATION SEE THE VAMPERETTES  
Mirth Melody Maids Original New York Company Intact

## TO WILL HUGHES

Daisy Hughes vs Will Hughes  
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16657

In this cause it appearing from the affidavit filed which is sworn to and the return of the officer that the wife of the defendant Will Hughes cannot be ascertained so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Oct. next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This Sept. 4, 1919  
J. C. FORD, C. & M.  
T. C. Philips, Sol.

September 6 13 20 27 1919

## TO BUD McCaURY

Ethel McCaury vs Bud McCaury  
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16827

In this cause, it appearing, by affidavit, filed, which is sworn to, and the return of the officer that the defendant Bud McCaury is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This September 4th 1919  
J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master.  
ATCHLEY & BIBB, Sols.

September 6 13 20 27 1919

## TO FRANK PRESLEY

Mollie Presley vs Frank Presley  
State of Tennessee in Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16907

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Frank Presley is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four consecutive weeks.

This 4th day of September, 1919  
J. C. FORD, C. & M.  
W. B. Ford, Sol.

Sep. 6 13 20 27 1919

## TO JOHN E. COCHRAN

Lydia Cochran vs John E. Cochran et al.  
State of Tennessee in the Chancery Court of Knox Co. No. 16871

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant John E. Cochran is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Oct. next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed by him and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 23rd day of August 1919  
J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master  
R. A. BROWN, Sol.

Aug. 23 30 Sept. 6 13 1919

## INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

The insolvency of the estate of Charles P. McNabb, deceased, having been suggested by the undersigned to the County Court of Knox County, Tennessee, and an order predicated thereon having been made, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same, duly authenticated, in the manner prescribed by law on or before the first day of January, 1920 or the same will be forever barred both in law and in equity.

Dated at Knoxville, Tenn., on this 8th day of Sept., 1919  
W. K. Anderson, Administrator

Estate of Charles P. McNabb, Deceased  
Sept. 13 20 27 Oct. 4 1919

## Marshall for Equal Chance.

"A real chance for every man and woman in America, or consequences which will equal the horrors that now exist in Russia."

This was the alternative presented by Vice President Thomas R. Marshall in an address before the clubwomen of Phoenix, Ariz., in which he delivered a bitter attack on employers who sought to cut wages raised during the war period. "It is unfair to educate people to enjoy a certain wage scale and then take it away," he said.

Mr. Marshall concluded with the assertion that "there is ample in America for all," and a plea for the golden rule as the pivot of relationship between employers and employees.

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## SEIZURE OF FOOD IS LEGAL

Remedy Is Found In Ruling Whereby Public May Buy Supplies From State

Opinion Affects Millions of Pounds of Meat—Articles Kept in Storage Available Under Law—Retention Beyond Time Limit Hit By Bench.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Columbus.—Through the decision handed down by the Ohio Supreme Court the state has a convenient remedy for dealing with food hoarding, in provisions of the Smith cold storage act. The Court affirmed the Franklin County Common Pleas and Appellate Courts in the Columbus Packing Co. case, making possible the placing on the market of 150,000 pounds of confiscated pork loins and furnishing the means of action upon millions of pounds of beef, pork and poultry found to have been stored longer than the law allows. Both by direct statement and by implication the Court lays down propositions of law which are said to be almost revolutionary in the light of past decisions. The first of these is the fact if the motives in food cases may be judged by conduct, as they may be judged in case of other infractions of the law.

Extension of this principle to the criminal side, as has been advocated by the Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin county, Hugo N. Schlessinger, the victor in judgment, would give "real effect" to anti-trust laws. Secondary in importance is the proposition that the violation of the cold storage act in itself constitutes a conspiracy in restraint of trade sternly condemned by the Valentine anti-trust act. By this rule is opened to the General Assembly an avenue of power to prevent hoarding in articles other than meats. While cognizance is taken by the Court of the health feature of the cold storage act, this does not comprehend all the force of law, it is held, the Court stating plainly that motives other than health were involved in the legislative intent. Immediately after hearing the result of the decision, Attorney-General John G. Price ordered 1,000 copies to be printed. They will be furnished to the 88 Prosecuting Attorneys of the state and to legal officials of other states joined in the war upon hoarding, food conspiracies and extortionate prices.

## TO PAY WAGES INTO BANKS

Idea Evolved by Prominent British Firm Seems to Be Worth Serious Consideration.

At a recent meeting of the shareholders of Lever Bros., the great British soap makers, the chairman described a new method of paying wages, which they were planning to adopt. Each employee would be required to have a private bank account, either in the firm's bank or in any other; the weekly or monthly pay roll would be sent to the firm's bank, and the sum each man is entitled to would be placed to his credit. Then he could draw whatever he needed for household or other expenses and leave the rest to his credit, where it would draw interest. The firm would supplement all balances with additions. This would do away with pay envelopes and standing in line and would encourage saving.

## British Labor Plans.

The triple industrial alliance of British miners, railwaymen, and transport workers, after a lengthy sitting, passed a resolution urging the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress to convene immediately a national conference of the labor movement, to enable all affiliated societies to decide what action, if any, should be taken in order to compel the government to comply with the terms of the resolution passed at the recent league of nations conference in London, calling for the withdrawal of the British troops in Russia, the raising of the blockade, and the release of conscientious objectors.

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